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does any suggestion of division or partition of the individual Divine Essence, such as might be conveyed by the stronger and more accurate phrase "three selves."

It is impossible in a brief review to do more than merely call attention to the breadth and firmness of handling as well as the wealth of close-packed material which characterize this book. In a period of criticism and of questioning like that in which we live, such a piece of theological work, analytical and discriminating, and at the same time compact, well-knit and well-rounded, is a substantial achievement. A clear and condensed treatment of a profound and highly important subject is certainly a valuable thing. In this volume Professor Hall has accomplished something that was well worth his effort; he has made a distinct contribution to the theological literature which deals with the Holy Trinity.

WM. S. BISHOP.

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NARRATIVE LYRICS. By Edward Lucas White. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1908. \$1.25 net.

As might be inferred from the title, an attempt is made in these poems to take some one simple incident and without sacrificing narrative interest, to tell it with such compression of detail as to give it lyric intensity and emotional unity. Though the effect is at times dramatic rather than lyric, Mr. White has achieved notable success and has produced poems characterized by boldness and vividness of conception and by clearness, vigor, variety, and simple beauty of style. Mr. White's chief sources of inspiration are the Bible and Herodotus. The subjects are well chosen and well adapted to poetic treatment; they exhibit no little variety, and are all characteristic of a scholar and of a man of taste and refinement.

In metre, too, there is an even more surprising variety. In the rhymed pentameter couplet, which is handled with great freedom, there are written two entire poems and two parts of another; there are two poems in blank verse (in one of which the first foot in each line is incomplete, with regular omission of the unaccented syllable, giving a trochaic beginning); there are two in trochaic pentameter unrhymed; two parts of a poem in anapestic pentameter unrhymed; one in

anapestic hexameter unrhymed; and one in anapestic hexameter rhymed.

In stanza form there are nine poems, representing the following types: 8-line, rhyming abab<sup>4</sup>cdcd<sup>8</sup>; 8-line, rhyming abab<sup>4</sup>cdcd<sup>8</sup>; 7-line, rhyming abab<sup>4</sup>cc<sup>8</sup>b; 6-line, rhyming aac<sup>4</sup>bbb<sup>8</sup>; 6-line, rhyming abc<sup>4</sup>abc<sup>8</sup>; 5-line, blank verse divided into stanzas of five lines each; 4-line, rhyming abab<sup>4</sup>; 3-line,—terza rima.

All these metrical forms, some of them very difficult, are handled with ease and naturalness. There is no straining after effect, no artificiality, no harsh inversion, no violence done to idiom or to grammar. Yet, on the other hand, there is call for severe stricture on the unusual number of defective lines, which seem all the more surprising in view of Mr. White's mastery of metre. A list containing no less than seventeen corrections in the text has been furnished me by a friend, who received them from the author himself. Some of the changes are corrections of obvious misprints; others are made for the sake of improving the rhythm. In addition to these I have noted several prosaic or halting lines; as for example: p. 3, Is under it where it hangs in the dark; p. 44, Every sword and spear was before noon; p. 121, Alas, two long years have gone past.

Whether due to careless proof-reading or to insufficient attention to the details of his verse, such lapses make a serious blemish in verse which otherwise is remarkable for its classic restraint and finished form.

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THE PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY: Its Determination and Relation to Credit, Interest and Crises. By Irving Fisher, assisted by Harry G. Brown. New York: The Macmillan Company. pp. xxii+505. 1911.

As is well known, the author of this book is one of the foremost exponents of the theory that the rising price of commodities is primarily the result of the world's increasing gold supply. He has published a number of articles dealing with the relation between the gold supply and commodity prices and has suggested the possibility of adjusting the rate of interest so as to *regulate* the changes in the price level. In the present work